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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/770,397	01/29/2001	Susumu Senshu	202442US6	6175
22850	7590 09/22/2004		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			KLIMACH, PAULA W	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	·		2135 DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004	4 6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

8

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/770,397	SENSHU, SUSUMU			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Paula W Klimach	2135			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply if NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 Ap	oril 2003.				
<u> </u>	action is non-final.				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
D)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the o	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		, , ,			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) ☐ Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
Notice of Dratisperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Patent Application (PTO-152)			

Art Unit: 2135

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato et al (6,301,663).

In reference to claims 1, 6, and 10, Kato discloses a method and system for protecting against unauthorized copy of multimedia (abstract). The method comprises the steps of: generating independent write identification information for each recording of the digital data (column 6 lines 20-24). Wherein the master key performs the function of the "write identification information," information peculiar to each recording because part of the key is maintained on the disc 1. The master key is also independent for each recording because the part of the master key is embedded in the watermark for the recording, therefore the calculated master key is independent. Kato further discloses encrypting data identification information of the digital data (column 6 lines 20-24). The Disc key performs the function of the write identification information because it identifies the disc and therefore the information on the disc. The disc key is encrypted by the master key. The method further comprises recording at least the encrypted data identification information and data control information, and the write identification information to the recording medium. The watermark is embedded on the audio data and the audio data is recorded on the media (column 9 lines 28-30 and Figs 4, 7, and 10).

Art Unit: 2135

The watermark contains the master key (column 9 lines 44-47) and the copy control (data control) (column 6 line 66 to column 7 line 1 and column 9 lines 31-38). The encrypted disc key is also recorded on the disk (column 9 lines 59-62).

Although Kato discloses recording the copy control and the encryption of the disc key, therefore the potential to store and encrypt the copy control, Kato does not expressly disclose encrypting data control information by the use of the write identification information.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the copy control in the system of Kato. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because encryption discourages fraud and increases the security of digital data.

In reference to claims 2, 7, and 11, wherein the digital data is encrypted by the data identification information, and the encrypted digital data is recorded to the recording medium along with the encrypted data identification information and data control information, and the write identification information (column 7 lines 34-36).

In reference to claims 3, 8, and 12, wherein the data control information includes copy control information for the digital data (column 6 line 66 to column 7 line 1).

In reference to claims 4, 9, and 13, wherein the encrypted data identification information and data control information, and the write identification information (column 10 lines 48-52) are encrypted by the use of recording medium identification information peculiar to the recording medium and recorded to the recording medium (column 6 lines 1-42).

In reference to claims 5 and 14, wherein a data processing unit for encrypting the data identification information and data control information and a data recording unit for recording

Art Unit: 2135

data to the recording medium are mounted separately, and the write identification information is generated at the data recording unit, and the generated write identification information is encrypted and transmitted to the data processing unit (Fig. 1).

In reference to claim 15, 19, and 22, Kato discloses a method and system for protecting against unauthorized copy of multimedia (abstract) comprising the steps of: reproducing encrypted data identification information and write identification information, which are encrypted by the use of recording medium identification information from the recording medium (Fig. 2 part S13 in combination with column 5 lines 57-62); decrypting the encrypted data identification information and data by the use of the write identification information, and taking out the data identification information of the digital data and data control information (Fig. 2 part S13 and S16 in combination with column 7 line 66 to column 8 line 6).

Although Kato discloses recording the copy control and the encryption of the disc key, therefore the potential to store and encrypt the copy control, Kato does not expressly disclose encrypting data control information by the use of the write identification information.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the copy control in the system of Kato. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because encryption discourages fraud and increases the security of digital data.

In reference to claims 16, 20 and 23, wherein the digital data is encrypted by the data identification information and recorded to the recording medium, and the encrypted digital data is reproduced from the recording medium along with the encrypted data identification

Art Unit: 2135

information and data control information, and the write identification information (column 7 lines 34-36).

In reference to claims 17, 21, and 24, wherein the encrypted data identification information and data control information, and the write identification information (column 10 lines 48-52) are encrypted by the use of the recording medium identification information peculiar to the recording medium (column 6 lines 1-42) and recorded to the recording medium, and the recording medium identification information is reproduced from the recording medium, and the data encrypted by the recording medium identification information are decrypted by the use of the recording medium identification information, and the encrypted data identification information and data control information, and the write identification information are taken out (Fig. 1).

In reference to claim 18, wherein a data processing unit for encrypting the data identification information and data control information and a data recording unit for recording data to the recording medium are mounted separately, and the write identification information is generated at the data recording unit, and the generated write identification information is encrypted and transmitted to the data processing unit (Fig. 1).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (703) 305-8421. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

Art Unit: 2135

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

The 2100 Tech center will move to Carlyle in October 2004. The new telephone number for the receptionist is (571) 272-2100. The examiner's new telephone number will be (571) 272-3854.

PWK

Friday, September 17, 2004

SUPERVISORY PATENT FYAMINIER

Page 6

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